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**(54) SUPERABSORBENT WATER-RESISTANT COATINGS**

**(76) Inventors:** MARTIN C. FLAUTT, GRANVILLE, OH (US); JAMES R. PRIEST, NASHPORT, OH (US); DAVID V. STOTLER, NEWARK, OH (US); THOMAS P. HAGER, WESTERVILLE, OH (US)

Correspondence Address:  
**OWENS CORNING SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CENTER**  
**BLDG 54 1**  
**2790 COLUMBUS ROAD**  
**GRANVILLE, OH 430231200**

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**ABSTRACT**

Articles coated with a water-resistant coating that absorbs water to provide the water-resistant effect, and desorbs water when the coating is dried, and a method of providing water resistance and corrosion resistance to articles prepared with such coatings. The coating is formed by applying a composition comprising an aqueous solution of a superabsorbent water-soluble polymer precursor, optionally a viscosity modifying agent, and optionally a lubricant onto the surfaces of the article, and curing to form a coating comprising the superabsorbent polymer.

## SUPERABSORBENT WATER-RESISTANT COATINGS

### TECHNICAL FIELD AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This application is filed as a continuation-in-part of application Ser. No. 09/190,866, filed Nov. 13, 1998.

[0002] The present invention relates to a high strength superabsorbent coating capable of rapidly absorbing water, which is suitable for coating a variety of articles requiring a water-resistant surface, including, but not limited to, reinforced or molded products, as well as reinforcing materials used in the manufacture of such products. More specifically, the coating is formed from a composition comprising a superabsorbent polymer precursor that, upon curing, forms a polymer with a high water swelling ability, and a film-forming polymer. The coating composition may further include a viscosity-modifying agent.

[0003] The inventive concept also relates to articles coated with the superabsorbent coating composition, including reinforced and molded products and fibrous reinforcing materials, as well as methods of applying such coatings. The coating of this invention demonstrates a high level of water absorption in fresh and salt-water environments, and excellent spreading and coating ability when applied to a substrate.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0004] Deterioration caused by the invasion of moisture beneath the exposed surfaces of articles used in outdoor environments is a well-known problem. This deterioration includes oxidative deterioration caused by reaction of water with the surfaces of reinforcing fibers used in these articles, as well as water-induced corrosion. In marine environments, for example, the problems associated with waterlogging are particularly compounded by the salinity of the environment. The presence of salt in such aqueous environments hastens the oxidative decomposition. In non-saline environments, for example in environments having high atmospheric humidity, water-resistant coatings are necessary to protect the structures and equipment surfaces from moisture-induced decomposition.

[0005] Articles affected by the deterioration described above include items having a surface exposed to high moisture or humidity. Examples of such articles include reinforced rods and cables, such as fiber optic or telecommunications cables. These telecommunications cables are often used in situations where they are buried underground or submerged in water over long periods. As such, protection from water damage is critical to the structural integrity of these cables and to the success of the functions they are intended to perform. A telecommunications cable, for example, may include a core comprising a glass rod that acts as a stiffening or reinforcing member. This rod contributes to the rigidity of the cable. When water penetrates to contact the core element of the cable, corrosion or chemical deterioration of the cable infrastructure may result.

[0006] In order to combat the problems associated with this waterlogging damage, several strategies have been devised in an attempt to provide water resistance to cables and other reinforced articles, and to protect their sensitive

inner surfaces from contact with water or water vapor present in the surrounding environment. These techniques for making water-repellent articles have included wrapping the articles in a protective sheathing material; or sealing the surface to be protected. Sealing techniques may include chemically manipulating the surface layer of the article to render it resistant to water-absorption, or applying a repellent coating.

[0007] The technique of covering the surface with a protective sheathing material is conventional. It includes for example, using a wrap or tape made of an impervious polymer with water-blocking ability, or treating the wrapping material with an emulsion or solution of a water-blocking polymer. The sheathing process does not require application of a chemical compound or treatment to the surface of the article, rather the protection is derived only from the coverage by the sheathing material.

[0008] Coatings used to repel water traditionally have been composed of substances that are both insoluble and impenetrable to water, and therefore presented a physical barrier to encroaching moisture. Such barrier coatings have included materials such as greases or gels. In the case of cables, for example, these coatings are applied by extrusion under pressure. There are however, certain drawbacks associated with this type of coating. Greases or gels are difficult to handle because of their slipperiness, and they contribute an unpleasant feel to the coated article. This is an important factor to be considered in the manufacturing process, particularly because it affects the ease of handling of the cable during splicing operations. Greases and gels also undergo changes in viscosity at low or high temperatures. These viscosity changes may affect the freeze/thaw performance and therefore the stability of the coating. Poor performance in these respects therefore affects the stable performance of the cables.

[0009] More recently, greaseless, water-resistant dry coatings have been devised which, of themselves, have some degree of water-absorbing capacity. This ability to absorb water allows the coating to absorb the moisture contacting the article, while preventing direct contact with the sensitive surfaces. The absorbent component in these dry waterblocking coatings is a dry, granulated superabsorbent polymer that swells and absorbs upon contact with water. The superabsorbent polymers are usually characterized in terms of their swell rate, swell capacity and gel strength. Traditional uses for these dry superabsorbent polymers have primarily included personal hygiene product articles, food packaging articles and chemical spill cleanup compositions, however recent experimentation has included using these dry polymers to form coatings for other articles such as reinforced cables. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,689,601 to Hager, which is herein incorporated by reference, discloses a dry waterblocking coating for reinforcing fiber articles using a powdered or granulated water-soluble dry blocking ingredient encased in one or more thin layers of a sheathing polymer. This casing restricts the degree of water absorption that can be achieved by the granular polymer, and accordingly the swell capacity of this coating is limited.

[0010] The superabsorbent polymers traditionally used in dry waterblocking cable coating applications are dry, water-insoluble, granular polymers that are incorporated into various substrates such as yarn, binders and tape. The substrates

typically also contain glass fibers as a form of reinforcement. However, as discussed above, the coatings formed with dry granulated blocking agents suffer the limitations of limited water swelling ability and swell rate as a necessary consequence of optimizing the gel strength. In the context of surface coatings, gel strength is defined as the ability to prevent water from wicking down the cable axis, particularly when the cables are used in aqueous environments where they are exposed to elevated water pressures. The swelling ability is directly related to the degree of cross-linking of the superabsorbent polymer. As the degree of cross-linking increases, so does the gel strength, but there is a related decrease in the swell rate and swell capacity of the polymer. The swell rate defines the amount of water that the coating absorbs over a fixed period of time. The swell capacity denotes the maximum amount of water or fluid absorbed by the coating, based on a measure of its dry weight. Consequently, coatings made of dry, granular, water-insoluble polymer are limited in their water-absorbing performance, as measured in terms of the swell rate and swell capacity.

[0011] Generally, coatings for reinforced fibers, strands and articles such as cables that are made from these fibrous materials are applied to the surface of the fibrous material and then cured before further processing, if any, occurs. The means of applying coatings, in general, differs depending on whether a fluid coating is used or whether a solid particulate coating is being applied. In the case of powdered coatings, the coating process using granulated water-blocking agents involves several time-consuming and labor- and equipment-intensive steps that are directly related to the use of a granulated polymer. These steps include the need for one or more treatments with a binding resin, and one or more applications of powdered resin at the powder-coating stations using apparatus such as a fluidized bed.

[0012] The means for applying fluid coatings may include flooding, or dipping the fibers or cables, for example, in a resin bath and then removing excess resin to form a consistent layer on the treated surface. In the case of strands, rovings or cables, the product is in the form of a continuous filament and therefore it can be passed through a stripper die to remove the excess resin. Alternatively, the coating may be sprayed onto the surface of the article. In order to form a coating layer that is thick enough to provide good coverage and protection from water penetration, the coating composition must be thick enough that it can adequately coat the article in one pass through the coating apparatus. In addition to thickness however, the composition must also have sufficient flowing ability to allow ready formation of a uniform coating on the surface of the article, and to prevent clogging of the coating apparatus, dye orifices or other machinery used to make polymer-coated fibrous articles. Traditionally in the art, in order to modify the viscosity of the fluid coating composition, dry particulate ingredients such as a flocculent polymer or starch have been used. The difficulty with such compositions is that the resulting composition after this solid ingredient is added is not homogenous. Rather, the composition contains varying levels of a particulate material, which makes handling difficult and also compromises the spreadability of the composition.

[0013] There exists in the art then, a need for a water-blocking coating composition for application to reinforced articles or reinforcing materials, which possesses excellent gel strength and wicking ability, as well as a high degree of

water absorption and a concurrent, rapid swell rate. At the same time, a further need exists in the art for a coating composition that does not contain powdered polymer, and which, as a result, would not require a costly and labor intensive application process. Moreover, it is desired that such a coating composition exhibit good spreading and surface performance characteristics.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0014] It has now surprisingly been discovered that highly absorbent waterblocking coatings having an excellent water swelling capacity and a rapid swell rate can be formed by incorporating a solution of a superabsorbent polymer precursor into an aqueous solution used to coat fibrous reinforcing materials and articles comprising one or more reinforcing fiber materials. The polymer precursor, when cured, forms a superabsorbent polymer. The coatings containing this superabsorbent polymer are capable of substantially instantaneous water absorption when exposed to aqueous environments.

[0015] Depending on the intended application, the superabsorbent coating may be enhanced by adding a viscosity-modifying agent. For example, where the coating composition is applied to rods or cables comprising glass, carbon, polymer or mixtures thereof, including a viscosifier imparts excellent spreading ability to the formulation. Where the article being coated is a more pliable product which allows dipping or spraying as a means of application, the viscosity of the coating formulation may be reduced to allow application by these or similar means.

[0016] In another aspect, this invention also relates to a process of forming a coating onto the surface of an article such as a fiber-reinforced molded product, or onto the surfaces of a fibrous reinforcing material. Generally, this process includes the steps of applying the coating composition to the surface of the fibers, strands or articles, passing it through a stripper die to remove excess coating, followed by a drying or curing step.

[0017] The inventive concept further relates to articles containing reinforcing fibers that are treated using the water-absorbent coatings.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

[0018] The composition of this invention is suitable for forming a superabsorbent coating on the surface of articles or materials requiring surfaces that are resistant to water, and therefore protects the material underlying the surfaces that are treated with the coating.

[0019] The term "article", as it is used herein, is specifically intended to include any product or material having a surface that requires a water-resistant coating to protect the underlying structure from deterioration caused by exposure to moisture. Such articles include molded articles including fiber reinforced composite articles, laminates, sheets, reinforcing fiber materials known in the art, and products made using one or more of these fiber materials, either collectively or dispersed within a matrix of any type. The term also includes articles manufactured using reinforced fiber products, such as structural materials or in equipment.

[0020] The articles that may be coated with the compositions of the present invention may include fibrous reinforcing materials such as glass, polymer, carbon, natural fibers, or blends thereof. Preferably, the polymer fibers comprise one or more fibers selected from the group consisting of aramid fibers, nylon fibers, kevlar fibers, polyester fibers, polyethylene fibers, polypropylene fibers and combinations thereof. These fibrous materials may be used in the form of fibers, strands or rovings, either in continuous form or as chopped fibers, strands, or pellets; tapes, mats and fabrics comprised of glass, polymer or natural fibers; composites such as pultruded rods or cables, laminates and other molded articles. Also, the coating can be applied to the surfaces of articles requiring a surface that is resistant to water penetration, such as corrugated metallic tubes and tapes used for rodent protection in fiber optic cables. Moreover, the superabsorbent coating may be applied to the surfaces of article that do not contain conventional reinforcing materials, but which would nonetheless benefit from the excellent water-absorbing protective properties of the coating. For example, molded articles, woven fabrics, scrims, wood and paper products, and construction materials such as steel beams are among the many articles that may be protectively enhanced by application of the present invention.

[0021] In one embodiment, the articles for coating according to the invention include articles that comprise a reinforcing fiber material as at least one component thereof. Examples include articles formed in a pultrusion operation. For example, the coatings of this invention can be successfully applied to a pultruded rod or cable comprised at least partially of reinforcing glass fiber/polymer composite. The polymers that may be used to form these pultruded articles include thermosetting resins, such as epoxies, polyesters and vinyl esters. The polymer component of the pultruded article may also be a thermoplastic resin that has been heat-treated, however a thermosetting resin is preferred. As an example, a thermosetting epoxy resin such as a vinyl ester may be combined with glass strands in a pultrusion operation to form a rod that can be used as the stiffening member in a telecommunications cable.

[0022] As another embodiment, examples of fibrous reinforcement products in the first category mentioned above include strands or rovings made from fiber-forming materials such as glass, carbon, polymers or mixtures thereof. The coating formulation for these products will preferably include a small amount of a lubricant.

[0023] The water resistant properties of the coatings of the present invention are obtained by combining a solution of a non-toxic, environmentally safe superabsorbent polymer precursor with the binder resin used to coat the substrate articles. The superabsorbent polymer formed by this precursor possesses a surprisingly high capacity for absorbing water, and at the same time maintains a high gel strength in the cured coating as a result of increased cross-linking. As mentioned previously, this polymer uniquely provides water resistance by absorbing large quantities of water. As water contacts the coated surface of the article to be protected, the coating absorbs water and swells in volume. By absorbing the water, the coating effectively wicks away the moisture and thus prevents it from contacting the inner surfaces of the protected article. As a result, the sensitive inner surfaces remain dry and are protected from waterlogging deterioration. The coatings of this invention uniquely achieve water

resistance protection by absorbing water to prevent moisture penetration beneath the coating layer. This function is distinctly different from the type of protection accomplished by the barrier coatings more commonly known in the art, which protect the substrate by forming an impermeable barrier.

[0024] The non-toxic, environmentally safe superabsorbent polymer precursor used in the coatings of this invention may be selected from any such polymer capable of forming an aqueous solution for use in the coating mixture, and which, upon cure, has a swell capacity and swell rate that enables rapid absorption of large amounts of water followed by desorption without loss of the polymer itself when the coating is dried. A polymer precursor suitable for use in the present coating will demonstrate a swell capacity of up to about 400 times its initial dry weight when the coating is applied to reinforcing fibers or strands and cured.

[0025] The superabsorbent polymer precursor for use in the present invention may, for example, be selected from the group of water-soluble polyacrylates possessing the required ability to absorb and desorb large quantities of water, as has been previously mentioned. The superabsorbent polymer precursor is preferably used in its anionic form as a salt of a corresponding alkali or alkali metal salt. The polymer salt is in the form of an aqueous solution that is either clear or slightly cloudy in appearance. A desirable solids content is in the range of from 30-35% weight. The solution also has a specific gravity of about 1.1 grams per milliliter and a viscosity of about 1000 mPas at about 20° C. The solution is typically slightly anionic, having a pH of from about 6 to about 8. One example of an acceptable superabsorbent polymer precursor is a water-soluble anionic polyacrylate in aqueous solution. It is conceivable that coatings comprising the high swelling superabsorbent polymer of the present invention would absorb significantly higher quantities of water, demonstrating swell rates up to and including 600 times the dry weight.

[0026] A viscosity-modifying agent may also be added to the coating composition. The role of this viscosifier is to create a spreading consistency that will enable adequate coating of the article. For example, in the coating of pultruded articles, the coated article is often passed through a stripper die. Therefore, the viscosity should be sufficient to provide good flowing ability and to prevent clogging of the coating apparatus and die orifices. The viscosity-modifying agent is not an insoluble powdered component, rather it is a polymeric solution or dispersion that can be easily incorporated into the coating composition. Hence, unlike water-blocking coatings previously known in the art, the coating composition of this invention is in the form of a true solution having substantially no particulate components. Viscosity modifying agents capable of forming a true solution, such as alkyl cellulose or acrylamide polymers, may be used in the coatings of this invention. A preferred viscosifier for use in the present coatings is a polyacrylamide in aqueous solution. The polyacrylamide solution is particularly suitable because of its compatibility with the superabsorbent polymer precursor solution and the film-forming binder component.

[0027] The binder component used in the coating compositions of this invention can include any polymeric material customarily used as a binder in coating compositions for reinforced fiber-containing products. The binder preferably comprises a film-forming polymer or polymer latex that is a

thermosetting resin or a thermosetting resin with some thermoplastic properties to enhance the flexibility of the coating. The film-forming binder is also necessarily compatible with the water-absorbing polymer and with the viscosity-modifying agent, in that it promotes combination of the ingredients in the coating composition, and also facilitates adherence of the coating to the surface once it is applied. The film-former further provides a tough film with preferably no surface tackiness or flaking of the coating after it is cured. The film-forming polymer comprised in the binder may for example be a polyester, urethane, epoxy, latex or mixtures thereof. The latex may in turn be selected from an acrylic latex, a styrene-butadiene latex, or mixtures thereof. Preferably, the binder is a film-forming urethane that promotes adherence of the water-absorbing polymer to the treated surface after it is dried. An example of a desirable film-forming binder is Witcobond W320, which is a polyurethane film-former available from Witco Chemical Co.

[0028] Optionally, the coating composition may also include one or more additives selected from the group consisting of lubricants and wetting agents. Lubricants are added to enhance the handling of the polymer-impregnated strand in subsequent processing. Where the coating is applied to fiber reinforcements such as glass strands, a lubricant is preferably added to reduce stiffness of the strand which enhances the rate of water absorption.

[0029] The wetting agent is added to facilitate contact between the dispersion and the fiber surface. Any conventional wetting agent that is compatible with the other ingredients of the sizing composition can be used.

[0030] When the coatings of the invention are applied to the surfaces of reinforcing fiber strands and cured, they demonstrate a swell capacity of from about up to about 400 times the initial dry weight of the water-swellable polymer. Preferably, the swell capacity for this type of application is from about 200 to about 400 times the initial dry weight of the water-swellable polymer. Where the coatings are applied and cured on the surface of articles such as rods or cables, the swell capacity ranges up to 120 times the initial dry weight of the water-swellable polymer. In this context, preferably the swell capacity is from about 50 to about 100 times the initial dry weight of the water-swellable polymer.

[0031] The swell rate of the coating should also be high. The coatings of this invention demonstrate an exceptionally high swell rate, in the order of from about 50 grams water to about 340 grams (about 300% to about 2000%) weight in the first minute, based on the total weight of the polymer and the fiber substrate, where deionized water is used for example, to simulate a fresh-water environment. The swell rate may vary slightly from this range depending on the presence of ionic species or other additives in various fresh water environments. However, generally, in fresh water, the swell rate is higher than can be achieved in a saline solution such as a marine environment. In a saline environment, for example, the rate of water uptake varies depending on the salinity of the aqueous environment in which the coating is used. Typically, the coatings of the invention demonstrate an absorbency of between about 33 grams salt water per gram and about 66 grams salt water per gram (about 300% to about 760%), in the first minute. However, whether the coating is used in either a fresh or salt-water environment, its performance, as measured by the swell rate, is demon-

strably higher than has been previously achieved by dry waterblocking coatings known in the art. In a preferred embodiment, the water resistant coating of the invention has the ability to absorb either about 126 grams of deionized water per gram of dry coating, or about 50 grams of salt water per gram of dry coating, in the first minute of exposure.

[0032] In the method of making the coating compositions of this invention, the ingredients are combined in liquid form to prepare the coating solution. A solution of the superabsorbent polymer precursor is first stirred to ensure homogeneity, then added to a mixing tank. Deionized water is then added to the tank, and the lubricant, if desired, is then introduced. Next, the polyurethane in the form of an aqueous emulsion is pumped into the tank. The viscosity-modifying agent is first premixed to form a 1% wt. aqueous solution, and a sufficient amount of this aqueous solution is added to the mixing tank. As a final step, the mixture is then stirred, without heating, and the resulting composition is ready for application.

[0033] The composition is contacted with the surface of the articles to be coated by a means suitable for applying a liquid coating. For example, the coating composition can be applied by passing reinforcing fiber strands through a resin bath. Alternatively, the composition is applied to an article to be coated by spraying, flooding, or by any other means which permits the liquid coating to be contacted with the entire surface of the article. A further processing means may then be used to ensure an even and adequate distribution of the coating layer. For example, fiber strands or rods coated with the coating composition are passed through a stripper die. The coated articles are then dried and cured. The article coated with the superabsorbent polymer precursor can be heated to 212° F. (100° C.) for a period sufficient to volatilize a substantial portion of the water. The polymer precursor-coated article is then heated to approximately 280° F. (138° C.) to cure the polymer by cross-linking. Typically, polymers heated to above approximately 300° F. (149° C.) lose the desired superabsorbent quality. The drying/curing step may be performed in an in-line oven. In a 38 foot (11.58 meters) long oven set to approximately 600° F. (316° C.) the polymer is cured at 380-490 feet (115-149 meters) per minute, and preferably at 440-465 feet (134-142 meters) per minute.

[0034] Glass fiber reinforced articles having the water resistant coating herein described may be used in applications where exposure to water or water vapor is likely, and where the formation of a durable, resilient, flexible coating with good waterproofing properties is desired. The following examples are representative, but are in no way limiting as to the scope of this invention.

## EXAMPLES

[0035] Exemplary coating formulations were prepared by combining a film-forming binder polymer, a water-absorbing polymer precursor solution and a polyacrylamide solution. The coating compositions were then applied to pultruded glass-vinyl ester rods using a flooding process. After the coating composition was applied, the rod was passed through a stripper of desired orifice size to control the amount of coating composition deposited on the surface of the rod. The rod was then heated to volatilize the water

component, then further heated to about 270° F. (132° C.) to cure the coating and activate the superabsorbent polymer precursor.

#### Example 1

[0036] In this example, a coating composition for treating pultruded glass/polymer rods was formulated by mixing the ingredients in the proportions listed below:

[0037] 33.3% weight of a superabsorbent polyacrylate precursor solution (aqueous), available commercially as Stockhausen Cabloc FL from Stockhausen Inc. or Product XP-99.01 from Emerging Technologies Inc. (ETI);

[0038] 25.0% weight of a urethane film-forming polymer, Witcobond W290H, available from Witco Chemical Co.; and

[0039] 41.7% weight of a 1% wt. aqueous acrylamide solution, Drewfloc 270, which is available commercially from Ashland Chemical Inc.

#### Example 2

[0040] In this coating composition for pultruded rods, the ingredients were combined as follows:

[0041] 28.6% weight Stockhausen 63815 superabsorbent polyacrylate precursor solution;

[0042] 35.7% weight urethane film-forming polymer, Witcobond W320, available from Witco Chemical Co.; and

[0043] 35.7% weight of a 1% wt. aqueous solution of Drewfloc 270.

#### Example 3

##### Water Resistance Testing

[0044] An exemplary coating composition was developed according to the following formulation:

[0045] 40.0% weight Stockhausen 63815 superabsorbent polyacrylate precursor solution;

[0046] 7.5% weight Witcobond W320 polyurethane film-forming polymer;

[0047] 2.0% weight Emerlube 7440, a sulfonated mineral oil available from Henkel Corp.;

[0048] 2.0% weight of a 1% wt. aqueous solution of Drewfloc 270; and

[0049] 48.5% weight of deionized water.

[0050] The composition was applied to glass fiber reinforcement strands designed for use in optical cables. The reinforcements were then immersed in either deionized water or in a 1% wt. saline solution. The swell rate in both the fresh water and the marine environments were determined by measuring the percentage swell or increase in weight over time intervals ranging from 0-20 minutes. As a comparison, strands coated with a dry waterblocking coating using granulated polymer powder were also immersed in both the fresh and salt-water environments for the same period of time.

[0051] The strands coated according to this invention and immersed in deionized or fresh water showed a swell rate that was up to seven times faster than the swell rate for the rods coated with the dry, granulated polymer, within the first minute of exposure. The swell capacity or the overall amount of swell was up to 270% higher in comparison to the dry coating. In the salt-water environment, the coating of this invention demonstrated a swell rate that was more than 6 times faster than the dry granulated coating within the first minute of exposure. The coating also showed up to 50% more swell capacity than the dry coating.

[0052] These results clearly show that the coating solutions of the present invention achieve superior water absorption, and correspondingly, superior water resistance, when they are applied to articles that are exposed over prolonged periods to an aqueous fresh- or salt-water environment.

#### Examples 4-5

[0053] The coatings of the present invention were further investigated to determine their efficacy when applied to reinforcing fiber materials such as strands or rovings. Strands of glass reinforcing fibers were coated with the coating and the percentage swell over time, calculated based on the total weight of coating and fiber was measured. In comparison, strands coated with the dry, granular coatings were also tested to determine the swell rate of the coating. In Example 4, the reinforcements were immersed in deionized water. For Example 5, the reinforcements were exposed to a 1% wt. sodium chloride solution. The results obtained are included in Table 1 and 2 below:

TABLE 1

Example 4 - Water Absorption in Deionized Water		
Time (minutes)	Swell Rate <sup>a</sup> (% swell/time)	
	Example 4	Comparison Sample
0	0	0
0.033	612	86
0.0833	677	119
0.1666	730	168
0.25	nr <sup>1</sup>	210
0.333333	745	nr
0.5	751	264
0.666666	754	nr
0.83333	758	nr
1	762	336
1.5	770	nr
2	778	nr
5	810	480
10	865	575
20	975	650

<sup>1</sup>nr = not recorded

<sup>a</sup>Swell rate was measured as the percentage change in weight of the coated strand per unit time.

[0054]

TABLE 2

Example 5 - Water Absorption in 1% wt. Sodium Chloride Solution (approximates marine salt water environment)		
Time (minutes)	Swell Rate <sup>a</sup> (% swell/time)	
	Example 5	Comparison Sample
0	0	0
0.030	225	38
0.0833	237	47
0.25	265	81
0.5	276	88
1	295	99
2	312	118
5	325	140
10	350	142
20	415	158

[0055] It is believed that Applicants' invention includes many other embodiments which are not herein specifically described, accordingly this disclosure should not be read as being limited to the foregoing examples or preferred embodiments.

We claim:

1. An article having at least one surface covered by a water-resistant coating comprising:
  - a water-soluble superabsorbent polymer;
  - optionally a viscosity modifying agent; and
  - a binder.
2. An article according to claim 1, selected from the group consisting of tapes, mats, fabrics, rovings, fibrous strands, laminates, sheets, rods and cables.
3. An article according to claim 1, selected from the group consisting of molded articles, woven fabrics, scrims, wood and paper products, and construction materials.
4. An article according to claim 1, which comprises a fibrous reinforcing material.
5. An article according to claim 4, wherein the fibrous reinforcing material is selected from the group consisting of glass fibers, polymer fibers, carbon fibers, natural fibers, and blends thereof.
6. An article according to claim 5, wherein the reinforcing fibers comprise polymer fibers selected from the group consisting of aramid fibers, nylon fibers, Kevlar fibers, polyester fibers, polyethylene fibers, polypropylene fibers, and combinations thereof.
7. An article according to claim 6, wherein the polymer fibers comprise aramid fibers.
8. A water-resistant coating comprising a superabsorbent water-soluble polymer, wherein the superabsorbent polymer

is obtained as an aqueous solution of a polymer precursor and cured to form a superabsorbent polymer.

9. The water-resistant coating of claim 8, wherein the superabsorbent water-soluble polymer, after curing, absorbs up to about 400 times its initial dry weight in water when immersed in an aqueous environment, and desorbs water when the coating is dried.

10. The water-resistant coating of claim 8, wherein the coating has a swell rate of from about 50 grams of deionized water per gram of dry coating to about 340 grams of deionized water per gram of dry coating, in the first minute.

11. The water-resistant coating of claim 8, wherein the coating has a swell rate of from about 33 grams of salt water per gram of dry coating to about 66 grams of salt water per gram of dry coating, in the first minute.

12. The water-resistant coating of claim 9, wherein the coating has a swell rate of about 126 grams of water per gram of dry coating, and about 50 grams of salt water per gram of dry coating, in the first minute.

13. An article comprising the water resistant coating of claim 9.

14. An article comprising the water resistant coating of claim 11.

15. An article comprising the water-resistant coating of claim 12.

16. A method of providing water resistance to the surface of an article comprising:

- a) preparing a liquid coating composition comprising a water-soluble superabsorbent polymer precursor and a viscosity modifying agent;
- b) applying the liquid coating composition to the surface of the article to form a liquid coating; and
- c) drying and curing the liquid coating to form a water-absorbing, water-resistant coating layer comprising a superabsorbent polymer on the surface of the article.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the step of applying the liquid coating composition to the surface of the article comprises contacting the liquid coating composition with the surface of the article to form a layer of liquid coating over the entire surface of the article.

18. A method of providing corrosion resistance to the surface of an article comprising:

- a) preparing a liquid coating composition comprising a water-soluble superabsorbent polymer precursor and a viscosity modifying agent;
- b) applying the liquid coating composition to the surface of the article to form a liquid coating; and
- c) drying and curing the liquid coating to form a water-absorbing, corrosion-resistant coating layer comprising a superabsorbent polymer on the surface of the article.

\* \* \* \* \*



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**Pascente et al.**

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[54] **METHOD OF PREVENTING COMBUSTION  
BY APPLYING AN AQUEOUS  
SUPERABSORBENT POLYMER  
COMPOSITION**

[76] Inventors: **Joseph E. Pascente**, 71 Regent Dr.,  
Oak Brook, Ill. 60521; **Thomas J.  
Pascente**, 174 Island Ct., Schaumburg,  
Ill. 60194

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*Primary Examiner*—James J. Bell  
*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein,  
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[57] **ABSTRACT**

A method of preventing or retarding a combustible object  
from burning includes the steps of mixing water with a  
superabsorbent polymer ("SAP") to form one at least par-  
tially hydrated SAP, and applying the at least partially  
hydrated SAP to the combustible object, before or after  
combustion. In another embodiment, an article of manufac-  
ture includes a SAP, that is prehydrated, or hydrated at a later  
time, is useful for preventing a combustible object from  
burning, or for providing a human fire shield or preventing  
penetration of extreme heat or fire to a firefighter or other  
animal.

**16 Claims, No Drawings**

**METHOD OF PREVENTING COMBUSTION  
BY APPLYING AN AQUEOUS  
SUPERABSORBENT POLYMER  
COMPOSITION**

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates to a method of preventing a combustible object from burning and to a method of extinguishing a burning object by applying an insulating, superabsorbent polymer material to the combustible object. The invention also relates to articles of manufacture useful for preventing a combustible object from burning, and for insulating a person or object from increased temperature.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION AND  
PRIOR ART**

Water is often used to extinguish fires or to prevent combustible objects from burning. Water can reduce the temperature of combustible material until the material is at too low of a temperature to burn. When a fire is extinguished by spraying water on the fire, only less than about 8% of the water is generally effective in extinguishing the fire, due to loss of water, such as by run-off or evaporation of the water.

Water-absorbing resins or superabsorbent polymers ("SAP"), are polymeric materials that are insoluble in water but can absorb at least ten times, preferably at least 20 times their weight in tap water, and have not been used previously in fighting fires, but have been used widely in sanitary goods, hygienic goods, wiping cloths, water retaining agents, dehydrating agents, sludge coagulants, disposable litter mats for pets, condensation preventing agents, and release control agents for various chemicals.

The present invention is directed to a method of using SAP to smother fires or prevent combustible objects from burning by coating combustible objects with a composition of a superabsorbent polymer and water, preferably a gel formed from SAP and water. In accordance with another embodiment, articles of manufacture that include SAP can be hydrated during use for preventing combustible objects from burning, and for insulating a person or object from increased temperature.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

In brief, the present invention is directed to a method of preventing a combustible object from burning, or reducing the extent of burning of a combustible object, by contacting the combustible object, before or during burning, with an aqueous composition comprising a water-insoluble superabsorbent polymer and water. Water can be added to the superabsorbent polymer after contacting the combustible object with neat superabsorbent polymer (100% SAP application, with later addition of water to hydrate the SAP), or more preferably, the superabsorbent polymer is premixed with water in a SAP concentration of about 0.001% SAP to about 50% by weight SAP, preferably about 0.01% SAP to about 10% by weight SAP, more preferably about 0.1% SAP to about 1.0% SAP. When applied wet, particularly to surfaces having a vertical component, e.g., vertical walls, the surface can be pre-coated with an adhesive, e.g., a water soluble adhesive, such as an aqueous solution of guar gum in an amount sufficient to adhere the SAP in position on the surface of the object to be protected prior to hydration of the SAP with water.

Additionally, the present invention is directed to a method of preventing a combustible object from burning by spraying

an aqueous SAP composition onto a combustible object, prior to combustion of said combustible object, e.g., from a hand-held fire extinguisher, or by admixing powdered or granular SAP with a flowing stream of water. Further, the present invention is directed to a method of extinguishing at least a portion of a fire by spraying a burning object with the aqueous SAP composition in an amount sufficient to continuously or discontinuously coat the burning object with the aqueous SAP composition to sufficiently cool the burning object, or in an amount sufficient to reduce the quantity of oxygen from the surface of the burning object to a degree such that the flame is extinguished. Additionally, the present invention is directed to flame retardant articles that can be manufactured to include dry SAP and can be wetted on demand to form a flame shield or flame retardant blanket or garment to protect fire fighters and others in a burning building.

Therefore, an object of the invention is to overcome one or more of the problems described above.

According to the invention, a method of preventing a combustible object from burning includes the steps of providing a firefighting or fire-preventive composition comprising a mixture of water and a superabsorbent polymer ("SAP"), preferably in the form of a gel, and applying the firefighting gel to the combustible object prior to or during pyrolysis thereof.

The invention also is directed to an article of manufacture including a continuous or discontinuous layer of SAP that is useful for preventing a combustible object from burning.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description, taken in conjunction with the appended claims.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE  
INVENTION**

According to the invention, a method of fighting, extinguishing or slowing the progression of fires or preventing combustible objects from burning includes the steps of admixing water with a SAP to form a firefighting composition, preferably a gel, and applying the firefighting composition to a fire or to a combustible object.

As SAP is a water-insoluble polymeric material that can absorb at least 10 times its weight in water. Preferably, the SAP can absorb at least 20 times its weight in water. More preferably, the SAP can absorb at least 50 times its weight in water. Most preferably, the SAP can absorb at least 100 times its weight in water.

Water-insoluble absorbent polymeric materials useful for the present invention are well known in the art and are at least partially cross-linked to render the polymers water-insoluble. For example, Berg et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,397,626, describes suitable cross-linked polymeric materials (see column 6, line 47 to column 8, line 53), and its disclosure is incorporated herein by reference.

As disclosed by Berg et al., SAPs include cross-linked polymers prepared from polymerizable, unsaturated, acid-containing monomers, including olefinically unsaturated acids and anhydrides that contain at least one carbon to carbon olefinic double bond. More specifically, these monomers include olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acids and acid anhydrides, olefinically unsaturated sulfonic acids, and mixtures thereof.

Some non-acid monomers may also be used to prepare the SAP, such as the water-soluble or water-dispersible esters of

the acid-containing monomers as well as monomers that contain no carboxyl or sulfonic acid groups at all. For example, the monomers may contain functional groups such as carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid esters, hydroxyl groups, amide groups, amino groups, nitrile groups, and quaternary ammonium salt groups.

Olefinitely unsaturated carboxylic acid and carboxylic acid anhydride monomers include the acrylic acids such as acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, ethacrylic acid, and alpha-chloroacrylic acid. Olefinitely unsaturated sulfonic acid monomers include aliphatic or aromatic vinyl sulfonic acids such as vinyl sulfonic acid, allyl sulfonic acid, and vinyl-toluene sulfonic acid.

Preferred superabsorbent polymer materials for use in the present invention include a carboxyl group. Examples of these polymers include hydrolyzed starch-acrylonitrile graft copolymers, partially neutralized starch-acrylonitrile graft copolymers, starch-acrylic acid graft copolymers, partially neutralized starch-acrylic acid graft copolymers, saponified vinyl acetate-acrylic ester copolymers, hydrolyzed acrylonitrile or acrylamide copolymers, partially crosslinked products of any of the foregoing copolymers, partially or completely neutralized polyacrylic acid, and partially crosslinked products of partially neutralized polyacrylic acid. These polymers may be used independently or in the form of copolymers formed from a mixture of two or more of such monomers.

Most preferred superabsorbent polymer materials are crosslinked products of partially neutralized polyacrylic acids and starch derivatives therefrom. Most preferably, the solid SAP particles comprise from about 50% to about 95%, preferably about 75% neutralized crosslinked polyacrylic acid, e.g., poly (sodium acrylate/acrylic acid).

As described above, the polymer materials are crosslinked to an extent such that the polymer is water-insoluble. The crosslinking serves to render the polymers substantially water-insoluble and in part serves to determine the absorptive capacity of the polymers. Suitable cross-linking agents are known in the art and include the di- or poly-functional molecules capable of cross-linking polyacrylic acid and/or metal salts of polyacrylic acid by reaction with the acrylic or acrylate functional groups of the polymer. Such cross-linking agents include diglycidyl ethers, dialcohols, and diamines. Preferably, the cross-linking agent should be water-soluble and possess reactivity with the polymer such that cross-linking occurs in a controlled fashion in the temperature range of about 50° C. to about 150° C. Suitable cross-linking agents include ethylene glycol, polyethylene glycols, polypropylene glycols, and diglycidyl ethers of (poly) ethylene glycols. Of particular preference is ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether (EGDGE), a water-soluble diglycidyl ether. Additional cross-linking agents are disclosed in EPO 450 923 A2 (Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co.).

To form a firefighting composition, preferably a gel, useful in preventing combustible objects from burning, or reducing the combustibility of a combustible material, a small amount of SAP is mixed with water. The composition preferably contains from about 0.001% to about 50% SAP, more preferably about 0.01% to about 10% SAP, and most preferably about 0.1% to about 1% by weight SAP. The firefighting composition is effective because it immobilizes water where it is needed, and excludes the presence of oxygen at the surface of a combustible object. The composition functions by forming a relatively gas-impermeable barrier on the surface of combustible objects, which prevents oxygen from reaching, or substantially lessens the amount of

oxygen that supports combustion of, the combustible objects and thus prevents combustion from occurring or continuing, or substantially increases the time required for combustion of objects. In addition, the aqueous SAP composition forms a thermal barrier that slows the transfer of heat from a fire to a combustible object.

The firefighting composition may be used in numerous ways to fight, prevent or slow fires. The aqueous composition may be formed in advance, by mixing SAP and water, and stored in tanks such as pressurized fire extinguishers or fire truck storage tanks. The composition can then be sprayed onto a burning object to smother the fire. Because the SAP is deformable, the gel can be extruded through a small opening, such as the nozzle of a fire extinguisher. When applied through a restricted opening, as in a fire extinguisher, it is preferred that the SAP particles have a particle size less than about 100  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter, more preferably less than about 100  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter. The gel adheres to vertical surfaces, such as the walls of a burning building and, therefore remains in place as an insulator to prevent fire from reaching or combusting vertical walls.

The firefighting composition may also be formed just prior to use, by adding dry SAP to a stream of water. The aqueous composition may be used by applying it to objects that are already burning or by applying it to objects that are not burning but are in danger of igniting, such as a building or other structure near a burning building. In this way the aqueous composition can be used both to extinguish fires and to prevent fires from spreading.

After prolonged exposure to heat, the gel slowly loses water and becomes less effective at preventing combustion. Eventually the gel will burn. For example, sodium polyacrylate SAP, when pyrolyzed, produces carbon dioxide and sodium carbonate.

The aqueous composition may also be applied in the form of a foam. Foamed compositions of SAP and water are particularly effective for smothering flaming grease fires and burning organic liquids since without the foaming agent, the organic liquids, e.g., solvents, may migrate through a non-foamed composition of superabsorbent polymer and water. The foamed compositions completely block oxygen from reaching a flaming organic liquid for completely extinguishing the fire. Foaming agents, such as carbon dioxide, may be added to the aqueous SAP composition to form the firefighting foam. The foam is applied to combustible objects and used to fight fires in a manner similar to the non-foamed firefighting aqueous composition, as described above. Other additives may also be included in the firefighting composition. Other fire retardant chemicals may be included but preferably the firefighting gel does not include another fire retardant chemical.

As noted above, the aqueous firefighting composition may be useful in preventing fires from spreading, as well as in extinguishing fires. More specifically, the composition may be used to form a firebreak or firewall that prevents a fire from spreading. In attempting to contain large fires, such as forest fires, firefighters sometimes try to prevent the fire from spreading by removing combustible materials. In fighting forest fires, for example, firefighters may clear a band of trees along a continuous path spaced from the fire to form a firebreak, which prevents the fire from spreading to other trees and combustible objects on a non-burning side of the cleared path. The SAP of the present invention may be used to prevent a forest fire from spreading without clearing unburned trees from the area. Dry or hydrated SAP may be

applied to a band of trees rather than removing the trees to form a fire barrier. If applied dry, water then is applied to the SAP to form an aqueous composition from a relatively small amount of the SAP. As the layer of hydrated SAP becomes dried out or burned away, additional water can be added to form another layer of gel. By applying a large quantity of SAP to the surface of the trees and by adding additional water as needed, a fire-insulating gel layer can be maintained on the trees for a long period of time. A similar procedure may be employed to prevent a fire from spreading to buildings or to other combustible objects.

In an alternative embodiment, the SAP may be included in a fire-retardant article of manufacture, such as a fire blanket, which is useful for covering an object to prevent it from burning. The fire-retardant article may be a single fabric layer that is manufactured from SAP fibers, and/or from other fibers with SAP articles secured between or among the fibers, such as disclosed in this Assignee's U.S. Pat. No. 5,389,166, hereby incorporated by reference, that incorporates bentonite clay particles. By substituting SAP particles for the clay particles disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,389,166, a fire retardant fabric can be manufactured that can be wetted when a fire approaches a person. Alternatively, the fire-retardant article may be a multi-layer article of manufacture including two sheets or fabric layers, preferably formed from fire-retardant fibers, with a layer of SAP therebetween as disclosed (incorporating clay instead of SAP) in this Assignee's U.S. Pat. No. 5,346,565, hereby incorporated by reference; or the article may be formed into a fire retardant woven or non-woven fabric or a sheet from films or fibers formed of SAP, e.g., see U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,926,891; 3,980,663; 4,104,214; 4,066,584; 4,057,521; 4,041,121; 4,454,055; 4,861,539; 4,997,714; 4,962,172; 5,147,956; 5,280,079; and RE 30,029, all of which are hereby incorporated by reference. Two fabric layers may be structurally interconnected to surround the intermediate SAP layer, such as by needle punching or sewing or quilting at spaced locations over essentially the entire surface areas of both sheet or fabric material layers. Methods of manufacturing multilayer articles including an intermediate layer of a water-swellable bentonite clay material also are disclosed in White, U.S. Pat. No. 5,174,231, which is incorporated herein by reference. Substitution of SAP for the clay disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,174,231, with or without the use of a needle lubricant during manufacture, provides a multilayer article having a layer of SAP between fabric layers.

To use the fire-retardant article, water is applied to the article and absorbed by the SAP particles, forming a continuous layer of firefighting composition. The fire-retardant article, such as a fire blanket, may be placed on a combustible object first, and then wetted to form a fire-resistant barrier, or, alternatively, the article may be wetted first and then placed on a combustible object.

The fire-retardant article may also be used as a protective garment. The article is of relatively light weight until water is applied to form an aqueous firefighting composition, preferably a gel layer. The fire-retardant article should contain about 5% to 100% SAP, based on the dry weight of the article, preferably about 25% to 100% SAP. The protective garment may be worn by a firefighter, for example. If the firefighter needs additional protection from a fire, such

as if a fire unexpectedly expands or moves and threatens the safety of the firefighter, then the firefighter can simply apply water to the garment to produce an additional layer of protection from the fire. This may allow a firefighter to stay in a burning building covered by the wetted fire blanket, while breathing through an oxygen tank, for an additional period of time, or protect the firefighter by covering at least 20% of his surface area, such as his head and torso, to allow him to exit a burning structure without being injured by the fire.

## EXPERIMENTAL

A SAP/water gel was formed by mixing together 157 grams of water and 3 grams SAP (75% neutralized polyacrylic acid, sodium polyacrylate, and 25% free acrylic acid). One-half quart of the gel was spread onto 25 red hot charcoals to completely cover the upper surface of all charcoals. After about 2 minutes, the upper surfaces of the charcoals were cool enough to touch with a hand. By lowering the SAP/water weight ratio to about 1-2 grams SAP/150 grams water or about 0.05% to about 1.5% by weight SAP in the SAP/water mixture, the composition will flow more easily to completely coat and extinguish all surfaces of a burning material. Higher viscosity gels can be adhesively secured to vertical or sloped surfaces to hold the gel in place.

The foregoing detailed description is given for clearness of understanding only, and no unnecessary limitations should be understood therefrom, as modifications within the scope of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

What is claimed is:

- 35 1. A method of retarding a combustible object from burning comprising the steps of:
  - (a) providing an aqueous firefighting composition comprising a mixture of water and a superabsorbent polymer that absorbs at least 20 times its weight in water;
  - (b) applying the firefighting composition to an exposed surface of the combustible object.
- 40 2. The method of claim 1, wherein the firefighting composition comprises about 0.001% to 50% by weight superabsorbent polymer and water.
- 45 3. The method of claim 2, wherein the firefighting composition comprises from about 0.01% to about 1% by weight superabsorbent polymer and from about 99% to about 99.99% by weight water.
- 50 4. The method of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent polymer comprises a cross-linked, water-insoluble acrylate polymer.
- 55 5. The method of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent polymer comprises a polymer of an acrylic acid monomer.
- 60 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent polymer is selected from the group consisting of: a cross-linked polyacrylic acid; a cross-linked, partially neutralized polyacrylic acid; a cross-linked, fully neutralized polyacrylic acid; and mixtures thereof.
- 65 7. The method of claim 6, wherein the superabsorbent polymer comprises a polymerized, partially neutralized acrylic acid.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the superabsorbent polymer comprise a sodium polyacrylate, neutralized about 75 mole %.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the firefighting composition is stored in a pressurized tank before use.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein the firefighting composition is prepared by adding dry superabsorbent polymer to a flowing stream of water.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the firefighting composition is prepared by applying superabsorbent polymer to a combustible object and then adding water to the superabsorbent polymer on said combustible object.

12. A method of protecting a person or object from increased temperature comprising applying a heat-resistance article of manufacture on an exposed surface of the person or object, said article of manufacture comprising a flexible fabric layer containing a superabsorbent polymer that absorbs at least 20 times its weight in water, said superabsorbent polymer comprising about 5% to 100% by weight of

15 said dry article of manufacture, said superabsorbent polymer being at least partially hydrated with water.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the article protects a person from increased temperature and is applied over at least 20% of a surface area of the person, said article containing about 25% to 100% superabsorbent polymer, by weight, based on the dry weight of the article.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the article includes superabsorbent polymer fibers.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein the article is formed from superabsorbent polymer fibers.

16. The method of claim 12, wherein the superabsorbent polymer comprises a cross-linked, water-insoluble polymer capable of absorbing at least about 50 times its weight in water.

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